Ziyaarat Of Madinah

Madinah

1.) Anas Ibn Malik τ said Rasulullaah ρ said: “Ya Allaah make the Barakah (blessing) of Madinah twice that of Makkah” [Bukhari/Muslim]

2.) Hadhrat Ayesha τ said that Nabi ρ said: “Ya Allaah make us love Madinah as much as we love Makkah or even more.” [Bukhari, Muslim]

3.) Hadhrat Abu Hurairah τ states that Rasulullaah ρ said: “Madinah is the dome of Islaam, the house of faith, the land of migration and the place where lawful and unlawful is determined.” [Tabarani]

4.) Hadhrat Abu Hurairah τ stated that Rasulullaah ρ said: “A Salaat in the Masjid of mine is better than a thousand Salaahs elsewhere, except the Masjid-e-Haraam (in Makkah).” [Bukhari, Muslim]

5.) Hadhrat Abdullaah Ibn Zayd Ibn Asim τ stated that Nabi ρ said: “Hadhrat Ebrahim υ classified Makkah sacred and prayed for its people. I have classified Madinah sacred and I have prayed twice as much as Ebrahim υ has prayed for the people of Makkah, for it ‘saa’ and its ‘mudd’. [Ahmad, Tirmidhi, Ibn Majah]

6.) Hadhrat Abdullaah Ibn Umar τ said that Rasulullaah ρ stated “He who has the ability (capacity) to die in Madinah let him do so, for I shall intercede for those who die there.” [Ibn Majah]

7.) “Whoever plots against the people of Al Madinah will dissolve as salt dissolves in water.” [Bukhari]

8.) Whoever caused the people of Al-Madinah to fear has caused fear to what is between my two sides (i.e. to me) [Ahmad]

9.) “The terror of Al-Masih Ad Dajjal will not enter Al-Madinah, on that day, it will have 7 gates and on each gate there will be 2 angels” [Bukhari]

10.) “On the roads to Al-Madinah are angels neither plague nor Ad-Dajjal may enter it.” [Bukhari, Muslim]

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Various Masaajids

1.) The Quba Masjid:

+_ 2.5 km from Masjid-e-Nabawi ρ.

The first Masjid built on the foundations of ‘Taqwa’. Salaat therein earns the reward of an Umrah (Al-Mustadrak Al Hakim). Rasulullaah ρ used to visit it every Saturday either riding or walking. [Bukhari, Muslim]. Total area 13,500 sq.m. Has 56 small domes, 6 large domes, 4 Minarets. Open courtyard was covered with a movable electric tent. Can hold 20, 000 worshippers.

(2) The Alika (Jumuah) Masjid:

500 meters away from Masjid-e-Quba.

Where the first Jumuah Salaat in Islaam was performed by Nabi ρ. He stopped there after en-route to Madinah proper. Area 1,630 sq.m. Can hold 650 worshippers.

(3) Masjid-e-Qiblatyn:

+_ 3,5 km from Masjid-e-Nabawi ρ.

The Masjid of two Qiblas. Also called Masjid Bani Salamah. According to some whilst offering the Zuhr Salaat the order of change came. But most say the Sahaabah τ were informed whilst they were performing Asr Salaat. Total area at 3,920 sq.m.

(4) The Miqat Masjid / Masjid Al Shajrah:

+_ 12 km from Madinah.

Also known as Dhul Hulayfah. Meeqat for those going to Makkah from Madinah and Syria. Nabi ρ performed 2 Rakaats Salaatul Ihraam, under a tree at that spot. Has 512 toilets, 566 showers, 384 ablution places, 500 small vehicle and 80 large vehicles car slots. Area of Masjid 26, 000 sq.m. Accommodates 500 worshippers.

(5) Masjid Al-Fadikh:

This is where some Sahaabah τ first learned of the prohibition of alcohol. They immediately spat out the liquor. It is in this area where Nabi ρ pitched a tent during the siege of Bani Al Nadir Jews.

(6) Masjid – Al Mustarah:

This is where Nabi ρ rested en-route to the battle of Uhud. Located right side of the road leading from the graves of Hadhrat Hamzah τ.

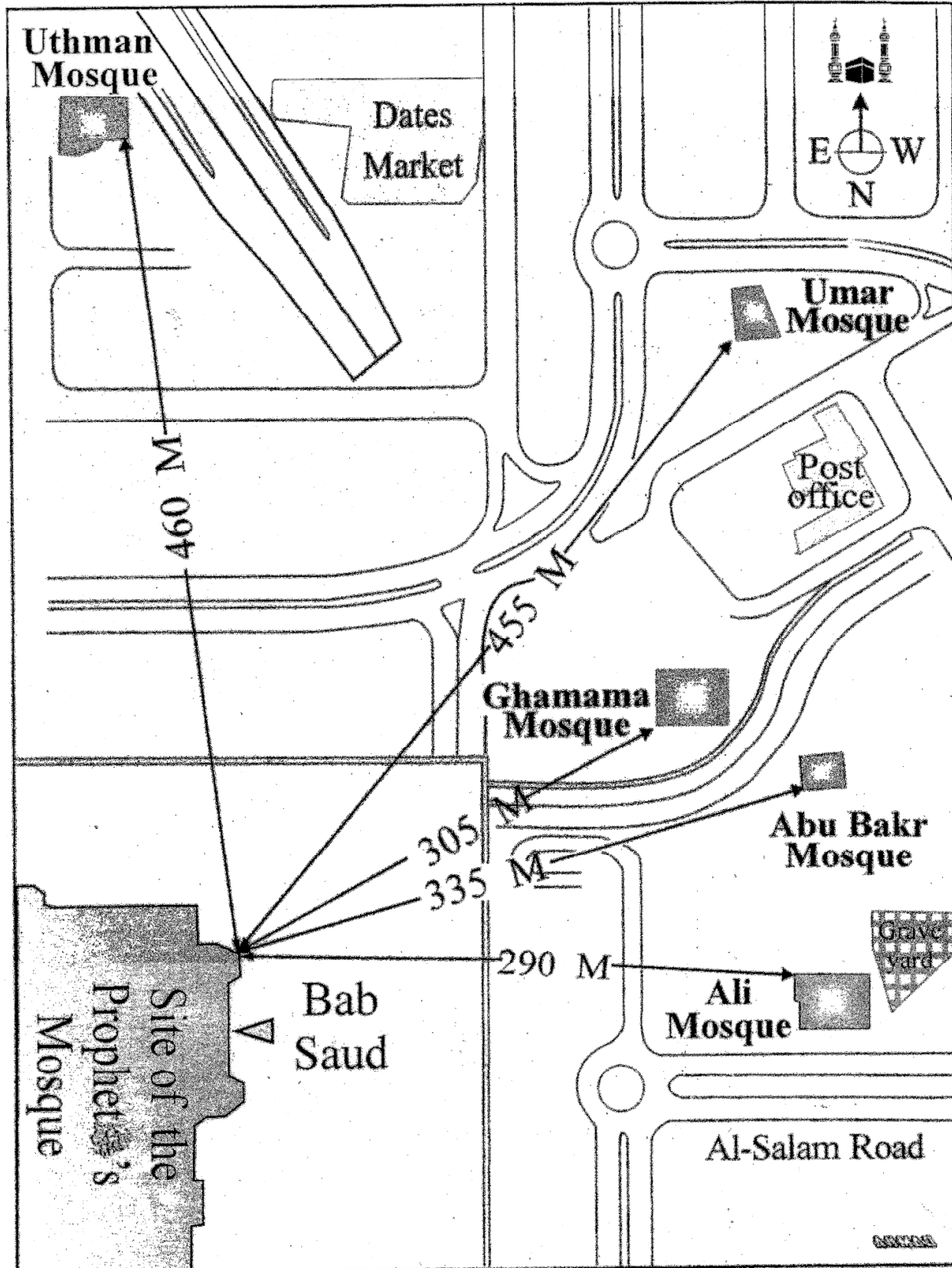
(7) Masjid Al-Riya

The Masjid of the Flag. Here Nabi ρ raised the flag as a signal for Jihaad. He prayed on 'Dhubab', which is another name for the hill.

(8) Masjid Al-Ghamama:

+_ 305 m from Masjid-e-Nabawi ρ.

This is where Nabi ρ most frequently held the Eid Salaat in open and where the prayer for rain area was made. Area 763,7 sq.m.

Uthman Mosque
Dates Market
E
W
N
Umar Mosque
Post office
460 M
455 M
Ghamama Mosque
Abu Bakr Mosque
305 M
335 M
290 M
Grave yard
Ali Mosque
Bab Saud
Site of the Prophet's Mosque
Al-Salam Road

(9) Masjid Abu Bakr Al Siddiq τ

+_ 335m from Masjid-e-Nabawi ρ .

Here also Eid Salaat was held. Also where Nabi ρ held the Salaatul Janaazah for the Negus of Abyssinia.

(10) Masjid Umar Ibn Khattab τ

+_ 435m from Masjid-e-Nabawi ρ.

Here Hadhrat Umar τ had the Eid Salaat. Obviously Nabi ρ must have done so in that area.

(11) Masjid-e-Uthman τ

+_ 460m from Masjid-e-Nabawi ρ.

Some say Hadhrat Ali τ made Eid Salaat here during the siege of Hadhrat Uthmaan τ .

(12) Masjid Ali Bin Talib τ

+_ 290m from Masjid-e- Nabawi ρ.

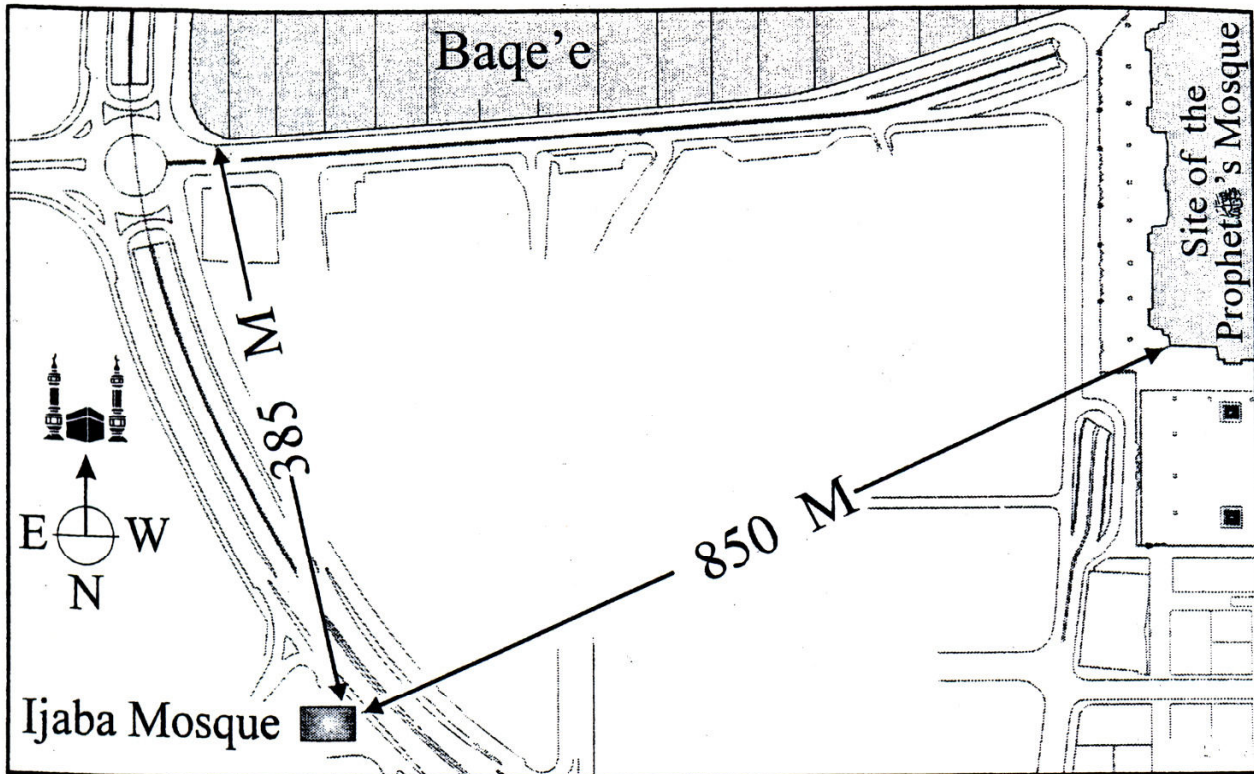
Where Nabi ρ held Eid Salaat before moving to Masjid-e-Ghammama.

(13) Masjid-e-Sajdah

+_ 900m on the northern side of Masjid-e-Nabawi ρ. Also known as Abu Dharr Masjid.

Here Nabi ρ prostrated himself in gratitude after being informed by Hadhrat Jibraeel υ that whoever invoked Allaah's blessing upon him, Allaah would bless and whoever greeted him Allaah would greet.

(14) Masjid-e-Ijabah

+_600m away from Masjid-e-Nabawi ρ. Also known as Masjid Bani Muawiyh.

Location and Place of the Masjid Ejabah

Here is where Nabi ρ made 3 Duaas, two were accepted. Concerning the Ummah not to be destroyed by drought and drowning was accepted, but concerning becoming victims of mutual differences was not. [Muslim – 2890]

(15) Masjid-e-Fath /Victory

This is the area/rock on which Nabi ρ stood and prayed during the battle of the trench. Praying for victory, he received Allaah's promise for that and glad tidings of conquest of Makkah located north of Al-Madinah on a mountain called Safa.

(16) The various Masjids of the trench:

Masjid Abu Bakr Siddiqueτ
Masjid Umar Ibn Al Khattaabτ
Masjid Ali Ibn Abi Talibτ
Masjid Faatimahτ
Masjid Salmaan Al Farisiτ

(17) Masjid Sayyid Al Shuhada

Erected on the plains of Uhud of Nabi ρ, where Hadhrat Hamzah τ was martyred.

(18) Masjid-e-Shams

In the Quba area. Being on a higher place. Sun shines on it first.

(19) Masjid Al Shaykhayn / Al Badai

+- 300m south of Masjid-e-Nabawi ρ. Also known as Masjid al Dir (Armour).

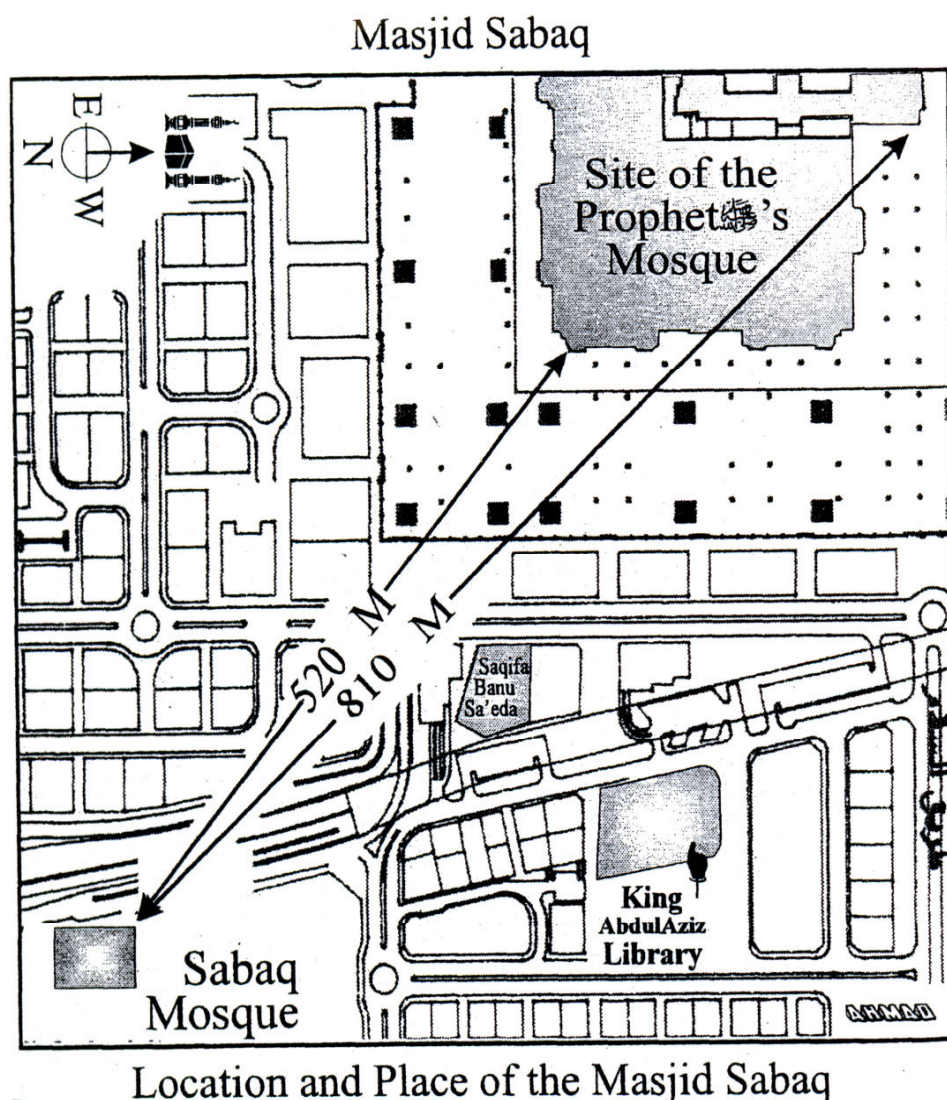
Nabi ρ spent the night here on his way to the Battle of Uhud. He performed Salaatul Fajr here, reviewed his army and sent back the Jew force. The chief of the hypocrites, Abdullaah ibn Ubay decided they have to turn back with 300, thus depriving the Muslims of 1/3 of their number.

(20) Masjid Al-Sabq

+_520m from Masjid-e-Nabawi ρ.

This was the finishing line of the horse race that Nabi ρ held between the Sahaabah τ which started at Thaniyyat Al-Wadai. Here also where Nabi ρ looked at the populace after the Eid Salaat.

Masjid Sabaq

Location and Place of the Masjid Sabaq

Other Important Places

(21) The mountain of Uhud

On the foothills of the Battle of Uhud took place. Nabi ρ said: "Uhud is a mountain which loves us and which we love, it is on one of the gates of Madinah. The colour of the mountain is reddish.

(22) Graves of the Martyrs of Uhud

On the foothill of Mount Uhud lies therein Hadhrat Hamzah τ and Hadhrat Musayb Ibn Umair τ. This is demarcated and behind them are the other martyrs of Uhud.

(23) Baqi Al Gharqad

Commonly known as Jannatul Baqi. Over 10,000 Sahaabah τ buried therein. Details elsewhere. Area covering 174, 962 sq.m. Surrounded by 4m high wall whose length is 1,724 m.

E
N
W
King Faisal Road
480 M
Baqe'e after 2nd Saudi Extension
Baqe'e after 1st Saudi Extension
Baqe'e before 1st Saudi Extension
King Abdul-Aziz Road
585 M
419 M
240 M
Sayyedna Ali Road
RAMP
ROAD 4A
ROAD 4G
ROAD 4F
ROAD 4X
4E
ROAD 4V
2nd Saudi Extension of the Prophet ﷺ's Mosque
① Fatima-Zahra-Hasan bin Ali-Abbas-Ja'afar
② Zainab-Ruqayya-Umm Kulthoom
③ Prophet's wives
④ Aqeel-Abdullah
⑤ Imam Malik-Nafe'e
⑥ Ibrahim (Prophet's son)
⑦ Uthman bin Affan
⑧ Abu Sa'eed Khudri
⑨ Shuhada Harra
⑩ Atika-Safeya
AHMAD

(24) The garden of Salamaan Al Farsi τ

Where Nabi ρ planted with his own hand all but one of the 300 palm shoots that the Jewish owner of Hadhrat Salmaan τ wanted for his freedom.

(25) The soil of Shuayb

Nabi ρ visited Al-Harith ibn Al-Khazraj as they were suffering from fever. He said: "Why have you forgotten Shuayb?" He then took some of the soil saying, "In the name of Allaah, the dust of our soil, with the saliva of one of us, is a cure for our sick, by the permission of our Rabb."

(26) The garden up Al-Baya (The oath of Allegiance)

+_206m from Masjid-e-Nabawi ρ.

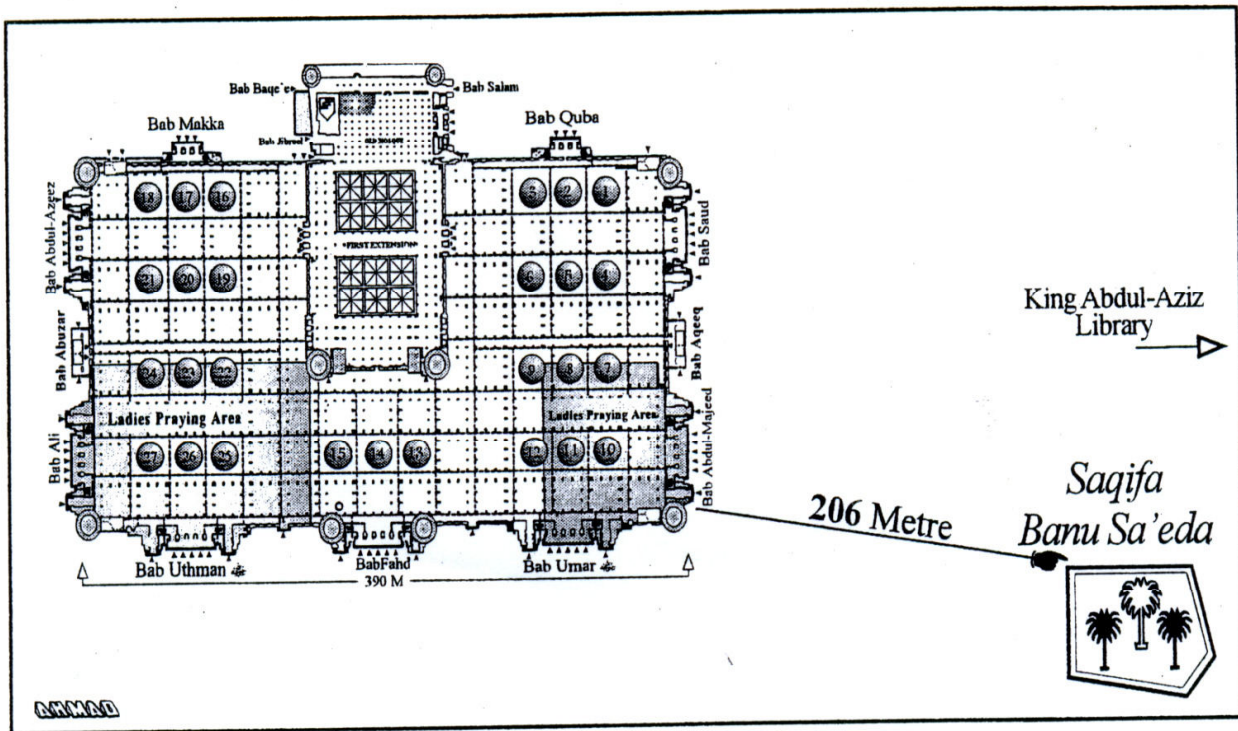
Place of Sakifah Bani Saidah. Here Nabi ρ sat, drank and prayed in this area. Later Sahaabah τ deliberated here and then took allegiance to Hadhrat Abu Bakr τ as the first Khalif of Islaam.

Hadhrat Ibn Ishaaq τ has relayed the khutbah (sermon) of Hadhrat Abu Bakr τ on the day of the meeting of **Saqifah Bani Saidah** (after the demise of Rasulullaah ρ), that Abu Bakr τ said: *"It is not lawful for the Muslims to have two leaders. Should this ever occur, then conflict will breakout among them in social and legal matters, and their unity will break, giving way to general discord and strife. This, in turn, will cause the abandonment of the Sunnah and the spread of bid'ah (innovations), due to which, such insurgency and disorder shall arise, for which there will be no remedy."*

Nabi ρ passes away:

Nabi ρ passed away. Sahaabah τ gathered at Bani Thakifa to deliberate who is to be the successor. Most of those gathered where from amongst the Ansaar (Madinites). Hadhrat Abu Bakr τ and Hadhrat Umar τ reached there. Various suggestions and propositions were in the air. An Ameer from the Ansaar, or from the Muhajireen or half a year from the Ansaar and the other half from the Majahireen on rotation basis were proposed.
Hadhrat Umar τ delivered a most historical short sermon which saved the day and stabilised the future course of Islaam.

He said: In Islaam we have four ibaadaats (devotional activities), Salaat, Hajj, Saum and Zakaat. Two of the above are rendered in congregation, Salaat and Hajj. For these two Nabi ρ deputed in his blessed life only one person as his deputy, who is Abu Bakr. the first official Hajj Ameer was Hadhrat Abu Bakr τ, Hadhrat Ali τ was sent later to make certain proclamations and Hadhrat Abu Bakr τ led in the time of Nabi ρ 17/18 Salaat. Thus whom Nabi ρ chose to be head (Imam) in his lifetime, we should choose the same after Nabi ρ's demise. (Majmul Zawayid - vol.2 p.246)

All accepted. No objections were raised. The matter was resolved. Hadhrat Abu Bakr τ was elected Khalif by unanimity. Historically no one can dispute it or chance it. Hafiz ibn Hajr Askalani (R.A) says that there is no better example in Shariat of Qiyas - deduction by analogy than the one presented by Hadhrat Umar τ.

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The Masjid-e-Nabawi ρ

The pulpit:

Made in the 8th yr of Hijrah. Had 3 steps. Nabi ρ used to sit on it and place his feet on the second step.
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When Hadhrat Abu Bakr τ was a Khalif, he used to stand on the second step and place his feet on the lower step.
When Hadhrat Umar τ was Khalif, he used to stand on the lowest step and place his feet on the ground when he sat.
When Hadhrat Uthman τ was Khalif he did so for 6 years and then ascended and sat where Rasulullaah ρ used to sit. When Muawiyah τ performed Hajj, he increased the number of steps and raised it to 9 steps to sitting place.
The Sahaabah τ used to sit on the 7th step which was the 1st step of Nabi ρ's pulpit.
It stood until the fire in 654 (AH) (1256CE).
Replaced then by a pulpit made by Al-Muzaffar, the king of Yemen.
Then replaced many times.
Current one is the gift by Sultan Masood 111, the Ottoman ruler in 998 A.H.

"What lies between my house and my pulpit is a garden from among the gardens of Jannat (Paradise) and my pulpit is over my pool." [Bukhari, Muslim]

The Mihrab:

On Nabi ρ's arrival in Madinah, he prayed for a while facing Baitul Muqaddas – Jerusalem until revelation altered the situation.

Then he prayed facing Ka'abah for 10 days from behind "Pillar of Ayesha τ ", which is located in the centre of Ar Rawadah.

Then he moved forward. There was no hollowed out Mihrab in the time of Nabi ρ nor in the time of the Khulafah-e-Rashideen. The first person to do so was Umar bin Abdul Aziz in 91 AH and known as Nabi ρ's Mihrab.

The location of the Mihrab which is present now dates back to the time of Sultan Quaitbay in the year 888 A.H. If you stand in the Mehrab for Salaat, your place of Sajdah will be where Nabi ρ feet used to be. Nabi ρ place of Sajdah has been intentionally covered by a thick wall of this Mehrab.

Mehrab Osmani

In the southern most wall of Masjid-e-Nabawi ρ. Still in the same place when Hadhrat Uthman τ used to lead the Salaat. In 91H Omar bin Abdul Aziz (A.R) renovated the Masjid and made a Mehrab at this place known as Mehrab Uthmani. At present the Imam leads Salaat from here.

Mehrab Hanafi

This Mehrab is in line with Mehrab Nabawi ρ but on the west side of the Pulpit. Constructed to accommodate Hanafi Imam.

Mehrab Tahajjud

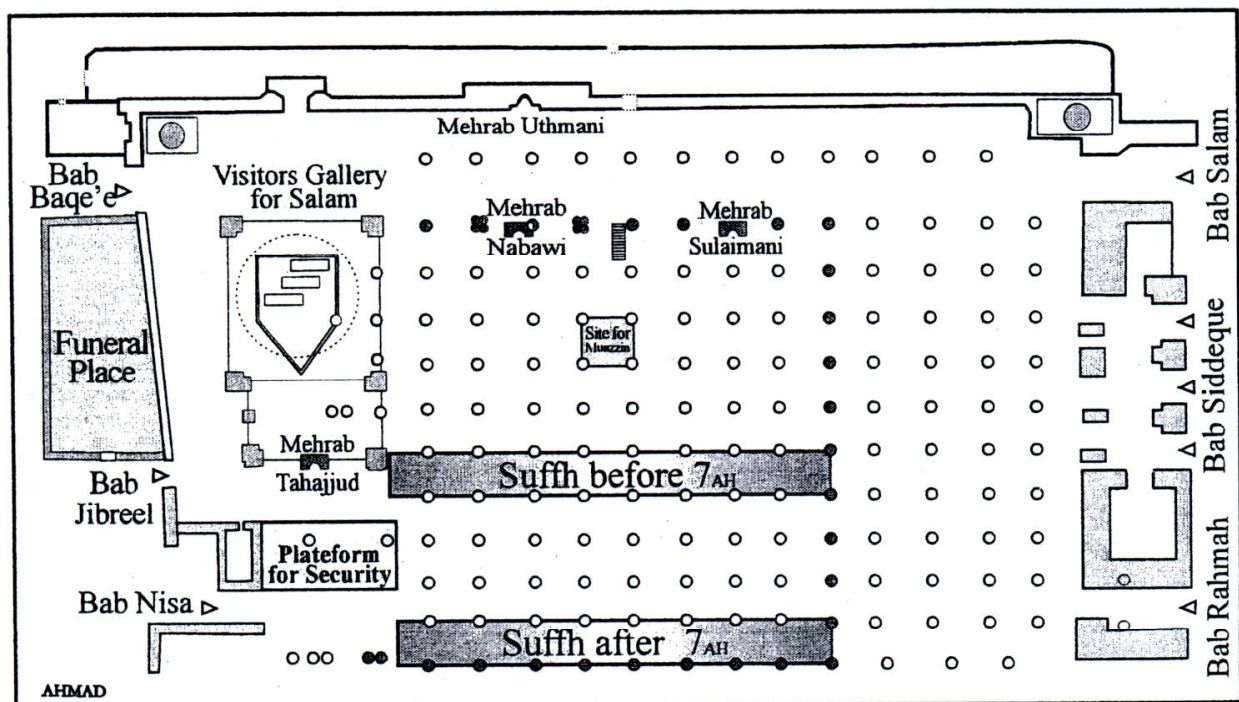
Is on the northern wall of the sacred Chamber. Nabi ρ used to after Salaat-ul-Tahajjud here from time to time. There is a raised small platform built in front of this Mehrab these days. You will find this platform on your left side if you enter Masjid-e-Nabawi ρ from Bab Jibraeel υ. This Mehraab still exists but a book case with copies of the Quraan is fully covering it.

Note: Another bigger platform which was originally built for security personal lies to the right side. This is **not** the Ashabus Sufaa platform.

The Noble Muwajaha:

Area in front of the graves, where visitors stand to greet Nabi ρ and Hadhrat Abu Bakr τ and Hadhrat Umar τ. Standing facing it you will see on the left hand side one big ring and two small rings to the right. Give Salaams to Nabi ρ whilst standing in front of the big ring and then 2 places to the right for Salaams to Hadhrat Abu Bakr τ and then 2 places to the right to give Salaams to Hadhrat Umar τ. The Salaams should be given under the middle frame on which Quraanic Ayaats are written i.e. Hujaraat v.3

Maktabah Al-Masjidan Nabawi

This library has moved facing Bab Umar Al Khattab on the northern side of Masjid-e-Nabawia.

★ Pillars of the Turkish Building, Suffa, Doors, Blessed Hujra and Prayer area of Funerals.

• Points out the Limits of the Mosque during the Prophet's time

Bab Jibraeel (No 40)

Called because, it is here Hadhrat Jibraeel υ stood after the Battle of the trench and exhorted Nabi ρ to march against the Bani Qurayzah Jews who had betrayed him. Also called **Bab Uthmaan τ** for Nabi ρ used to from here go to visit his son-in-law Hadhrat Uthman τ. Also called **Bab-al-Nabi.**

Bab-al-Nisa (No 39)

Called because Nabi ρ once said: "Shall we leave this door for the women?" Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar τ on hearing this refrained from using this door until death.

Bab-al-Baqi (No 41)

It is a new door through which funerals proceed to the cemetery.

Bab-al-Salam (No 1)

Opened by Marwan ibn Abdul Malik. Know for some time as Bab Marwan. It leads to the Muwajah and thus called Bab-al-Salam.

Bab-al-Siddiq (No 2)

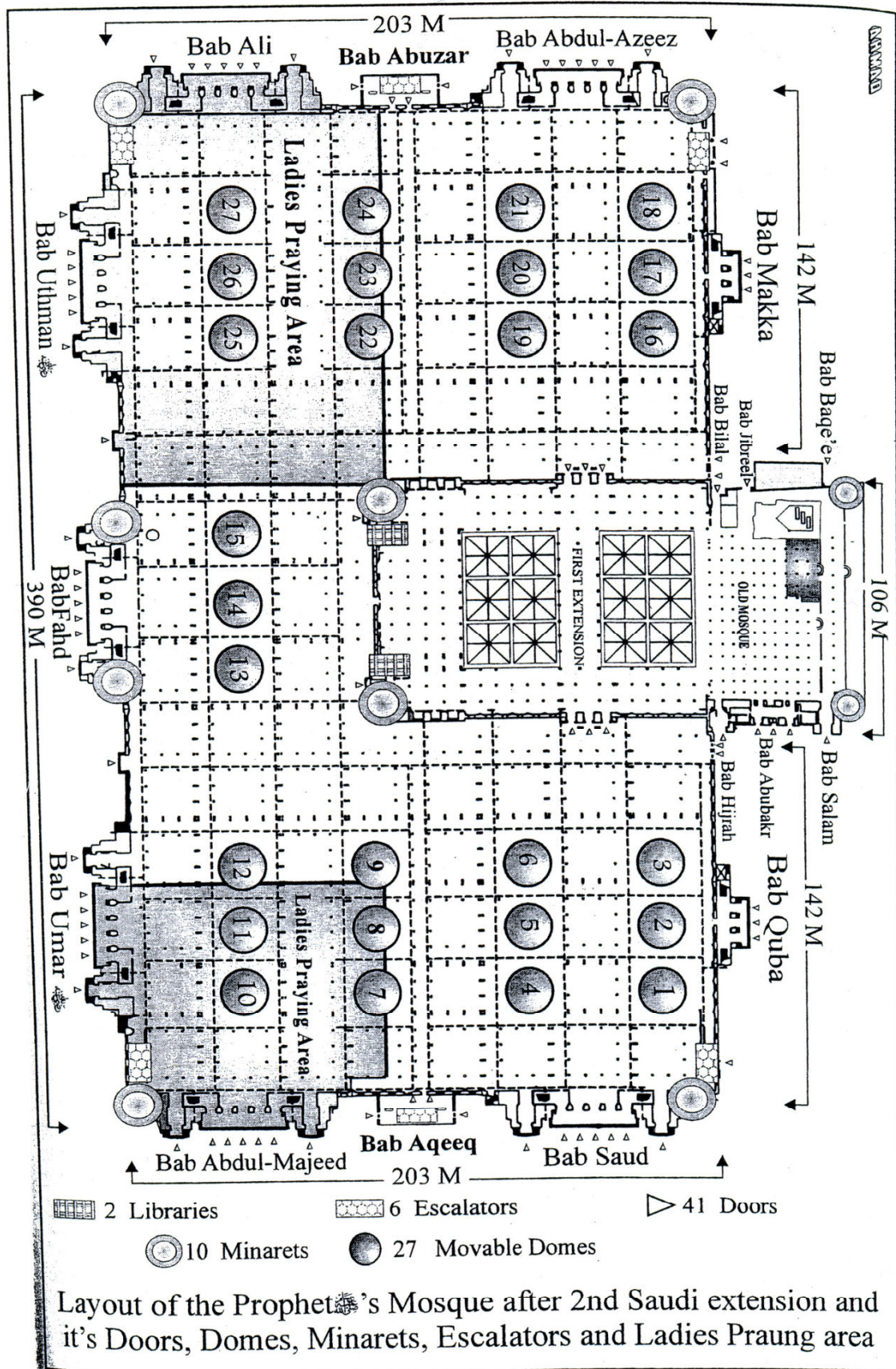
Opposite the house of Hadhrat Abu Bakr τ and this opening led from the house into Masjid.

Bab-al-Rahman (No 3)

Used to be called Atikar's door. A Bedouin entered from it and complained of drought to Nabi ρ who prayed for rain. Nabi ρ raised his hands and beseeched Allaah aid, and the mercy of Allaah poured down in the form of profuse rain.

Bab Umar Ibn Al Khattab τ

This is now inside the latest extention. It used to be opposite the house of Hadhrat Umar τ.

Layout of the Prophetﷺ's Mosque after 2nd Saudi extension and it's Doors, Domes, Minarets, Escalators and Ladies Praung area

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Pillars

1) Hannana

On this site there was a palm tree against which Nabi ρ used to lean against during his sermon.
Upon construction of the pulpit, it cried.
Also called **Mushaf** Pillar. When Hajjaj sent copies of the Quraan to many major cities, then the Madinah copy was kept in a box placed right of this column.

2) Perfume pillar

Someone spat on the palm-tree which stood there. Sahaabah τ washed it and perfumed the trunk. (P26 – Tarigh Mudkhi Madinah Munawarah – Ustad Ahmad Yaseen Khairi) Imam Malik (A.R) preferred this spot for Nafl Salaat.

3) Ayesha τ Pillar

Called because she narrated the merits of the pillar. Before called the pillar of the Emigrants for they should sit there after Nabi ρ said: "Were people to know what merit prayer near this pillar meant, they would draw lots for it."

4) Abu Lubaba – Repentance pillar

Nabi ρ used to sit here after Fajr with the poor and Ahle Suffa. The repentance of Abu Lubabah τ was accepted at this spot.

5) Sarir Pillar – Bed Pillar

Where Nabi ρ and Hadhrat Umar τ slept during Itikhaf in Ramadhaan. His bed was made of palm trees.

6) Hars Pillar - Guard

Also called **Pillar of Hadhrat Ali τ**, for he and other Sahaabah τ used to stand guard before Allaah revealed "Allaah will protect you from the people." – Surah Maida -67. Subsequently Hadhrat Ali τ used to stand before it and pray.
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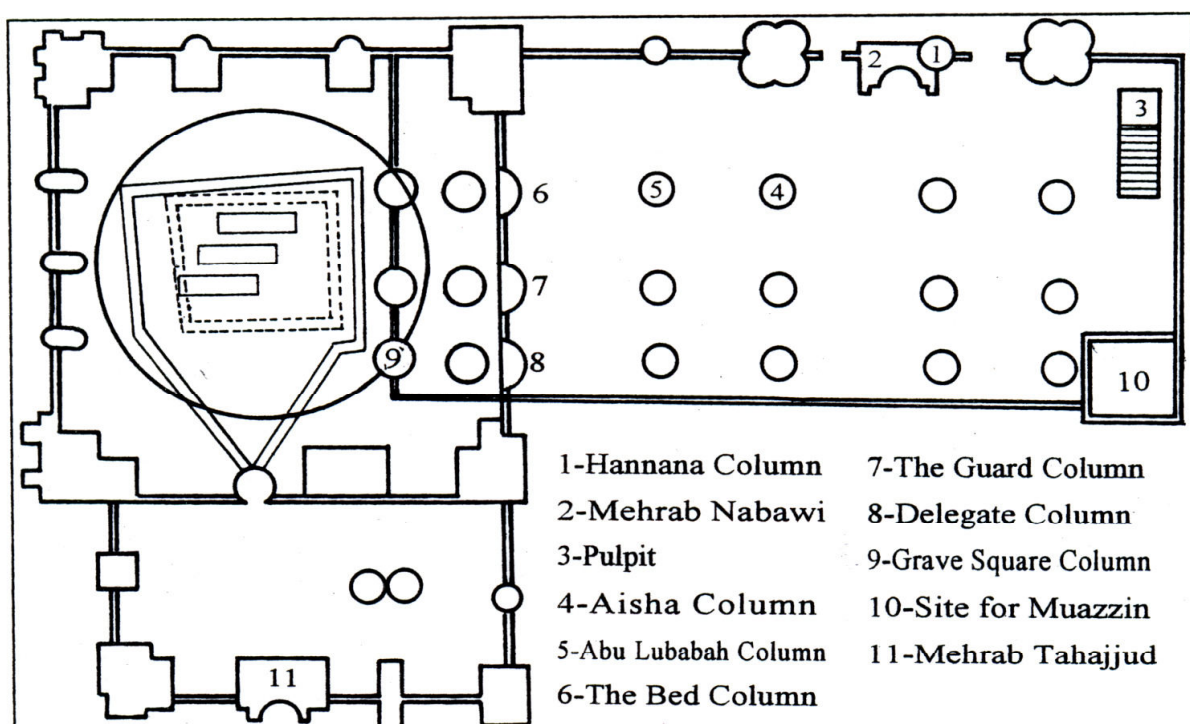
7) Wufood Pillar - Delegate Pillar

Nabi ρ sat here to receive the Arab tribes that came to accept Islaam. This is also where the Bani Tamim raised their voices to call Nabi ρ, resulting in the revelation of Surah Al-Hujurat.

Note: The Bed, Guard and Delegate Pillars used to be a little inside the Sacred Chamber. In 888 AH, half of each Pillar was built outside the wall to make their locations known. See diagram.

8) Grave Square Pillar

Just behind the Delegate Pillar. Cannot be seen from outside.

Map of Sacred Garden, Pulpit, Columns and Mehrabs

9.) King Fahd complex for printing of the Noble Quraan

Complex spread over 250,000 sq.m. Perhaps the largest of its kind in the world. On the Tabuk Road. Up to 2000,138 million copies of Quraan printed, over 40 various translation printed. Has more than 1,800 employees and more than 1000 checkers of publications.

Humble Living High Thinking

Layout of Hujrat (Huts)

The Houses Of The Companions
Around the Prophet ﷺ's Mosque
Haretha
Abu Ayyub
Hasan
Ibrahim
Amer
Habsha Street
Small House
Big House
Uthman
Abdullah Bin Umar
Marvan
Ja'far
Abbas
Nofal
Ammar
Abu Sabra
Abu Bakr
Miqdad
Rabah
Abu Sufyan
Uwais
Mute'e
Hakim
Muawiya
Umar
Abdullah
Initial Boundary Of Mosque
1st extension 7AH
2nd extension 17AH
3rd extension 29AH
4th extension 91AH
5th extension 165AH
Baqe'e street
Abu Bak'r
Raita
Jabala
Khalid
Amr bin Aas
Manas'e street
Atika
Naeem
Hassan
Tamim
Sukaina
Qayysheen street
Butaiha
Qarain
A. Bin Masood
Utba
Mulaika
Makhrama
Umm Habiba
A. Bin Ja'afar
Talha
Zubair
Khaukha Aal Yahya
A. Bin Auf
Abu Talha's Garden
Bir Ha
E
W
N
AHMAD